

Campbell Interurban Press.

Fourteenth Year.

CAMPBELL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1907.

No. 4.

Promotion and General News

ENORMOUS VALUES IN FRUIT WILL ENRICH THE STATE

California's estimated output of dried fruit for the present season shows 50,000 tons of prunes, 75,000 tons of raisins, 15,000 tons of peaches and 3,500 tons of other dried fruits, representing a total value for all dried fruits of \$15,150,000. Of canned fruits and vegetables there will be 4,135,000 cases, at a value of \$14,818,000. To these figures may be added 7,000 tons of walnuts and almonds, at a value of \$1,860,000. No estimates for green fruit are included in the above amounts.

The fruitgrowers' meeting, held on Tuesday at the headquarters of the California promotion committee, may be regarded as the initial step in what must be a vigorous campaign looking toward a modification of the recent decision of the department of agriculture relating to the percentage of sulphur dioxide allowable in cured fruits. No effort will be spared in the employment of all the resources of California toward a reasonable adjustment of this matter, as the ruling in the case is of the most vital importance to one of the state's most extensive industries.

The agricultural districts of California are now in the midst of the fruit season. The only scarcity is in immediately available labor. High prices in the building trades have called the floating population to the cities, and the fruitraisers are resorting to every expedient to secure the needed help. In many cases wages have gone up to double the standard. Women and children are enjoying what is really a paid vacation, busily and happily at work under the open fruit sheds, sorting and packing the various fruits, or preparing them for the drying process.

The agricultural unit in California is rapidly coming to be the small farm. On a small irrigated tract the farmer can so diversify his crops, in point of ripening season, that he has something to sell every month of the year, receiving quick cash returns for his labors.

Much is expected of the National Irrigation Congress, which meets in Sacramento in September, on behalf of the interests of the small farm. An interesting feature of this event is to be a display of irrigation products, in connection with which prizes are offered.

How to Help.

The work of bringing new and desirable settlers to California is going on constantly through the efforts of the California promotion committee, and it is in the power of every individual in the state to give material assistance in this regard. There is no one that cannot do a little in this direction at the cost of a postal card, and the committee asks all who are desirous of helping increase the population of the state to send in names of their eastern friends, relatives and acquaintances to the committee, and it will send literature and letters in an endeavor to have those outsiders become citizens of the state. The committee in writing to these people will tell them at whose instance the letters are written and if the people of California will also write to their friends that the committee is doing this, and that its statements can be depended upon it will go a long way toward inducing people in the east and Europe to come to California to make their homes.

Much good has been done in this way in the past, as was evidenced by the thousands who came to California this spring to make their homes. It is expected by the committee that as many more will come during the prevalence of the fall colonist rates on the railroads and if any of the readers of this paper know of anyone whom they think would make a good Californian they should take up the matter at once and send the name to the California promotion committee, California building, Union Square, San Francisco, so that organization can widen its campaign for increasing California's population.

According to a census of 1906 there are 1,750,178 children between 10 and 15 years of age working for a living in this country, says the Indianapolis News. Perhaps after all it is more comfortable not to inquire too closely into all the causes of our industrial prosperity.

HOW THE NATIONAL FORESTS SERVE THE PUBLIC

"The Use of the National Forest," a publication just printed by the department of agriculture, is a brief, clear manual for public information as to the forest policy of the national government.

It is too true, as the short preface to the public says, that "many people do not know what national forests are. Others may have heard much about them, but have no idea of their true purpose and use." It is the object of this publication to explain just what the national forests mean, what they are for and how to use them.

In the first place, it is explained how the forests are created and how their boundaries are drawn. Next, their direct use and value are shown from the point of view of the home-seeker, the prospector and miner, the user of timber, the user of the range, the user of water, and others of forest resources. Third, it is shown how the forests are intended for use, for the production of usable products and for the establishment and maintenance of homes; how on all of them the timber is protected from fire, the water flow is kept steady, the forage on the range is increased and guarded from abuse; and how, in addition, they serve as great public playgrounds and as breeding places and refuges for game. Finally, the management of the national forests is described.

Here it is that the great usefulness of the forest is brought out most clearly and strikingly; for the forests are managed by the people in their own interests, and every means is used to meet the desires and wants of all forest users half way by dealing with them in the main directly on the ground and in all cases with the utmost practicable dispatch and freedom from red tape.

In a word, the special interest of this manual lies in showing that the forest policy of the government, both in principle and in practice, is for the benefit of the ordinary man, for the benefit of every citizen equally. There is still a tendency to think of the national forests as "preserves" closed to use, and to leave the public lands exposed to unregulated individual exploitation. Where these misapprehensions still prevail "The Use of the National Forests" will go far to correct them.

The book is written by Mr. Frederick E. Olmsted, whose intimate knowledge of conditions in the west and the policy under which the national forests are managed especially fits him to deal with the subject.

The Thing That's Hurting California

The Stockton potato growers are boasting of a banner season and fancy prices. It is estimated that in some places \$300 per acre will be secured for tubers owing to the heavy yield and the high prices paid. But how about the consumer? The famine prices for the essentials in food supplies prevailing in California at the present time are doing this state an irreparable injury. The report has gone abroad that California is a bad country for a man with moderate means to come to; that the difference in wages is more than offset by the excessive cost of living. A Stockton dispatch says that numerous small-sized fortunes will be made this season in potatoes. A return of \$300 an acre is out of all proportion to the cost of producing potatoes and with the middleman's profit added to this price it is no wonder that potatoes are a luxury, and yet the San Joaquin valley is a comparatively short distance from the centers of population with the possibilities of cheap transportation both by rail and by water.—Oakland Enquirer.

The announcement is made that the government of Spain has increased the limitation and weight of international parcels post hitherto fixed in Spanish territory at three kilos, a kilo being 2 1-5 pounds, as a maximum to five kilos, the cost of transportation remaining the same as formerly. It is strange that, while some of the most backward nations of the world are enjoying the benefits of the parcels post private interests in the United States are able to defeat the employment of this modern agency in the distribution of commodities.—Oakland Tribune.

What Cities Should Strive to Be.

The real estate men of Sacramento have adopted this motto: "Sacramento, 100,000 population in 1910." It is entirely laudable to strive to increase the population and commerce of a city. But while the spirit of the real estate dealers of the capital city is to be commended, there are other things better worth striving for than 100,000 population. A clean, well-governed, well-ordered city, where virtue, temperance and justice reign, of 50,000 inhabitants, is far preferable to 100,000 population living in a dirty, ill-ordered city, badly governed by incompetent or venal politicians—a city in which the standard of morals, citizenship and commercial honor is low and an evil atmosphere surrounds the administration of justice. The more people there are in a well-governed, high-class community the better. The fewer people there are in a community dominated by venal politics, commercial immorality and a debauched public opinion the smaller the area of moral contagion. If the Sacramento men will strive to make their city clean, beautiful, moral and governed by enlightened virtue they will make it more truly great than by simply striving to multiply the number of its inhabitants. They will also serve the great cause of human progress with which municipal development is so closely associated. A community of fifty decent persons is better than one of a hundred half-decent persons. It is preferable to a community of fifty decent and fifty indecent people. The motto of Sacramento should be a clean city and a big city, but a clean city anyhow. That should be the motto of every town, but unfortunately it is rather unpopular, if we are to judge by prevailing conditions.—Oakland Tribune.

DUMBARTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. FORMED

The Dumbarton Land & Improvement Company has filed its articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The corporation has its principal place of business in San Francisco.

The company was formed for the purpose of acquiring and holding lands in California, of cultivating, reclaiming, draining and otherwise improving the same; of erecting and maintaining buildings, and of constructing and operating railways.

There are five directors. Those appointed for the first year were George V. Metzger, of Oakland; Philip Zimmermann, of San Francisco; W. W. Montague, of San Francisco; and Philip Rohrbacher, of San Francisco.

The capital stock is fixed at the sum of \$1,000,000. Of this amount \$250 had been subscribed when the corporation was formed.

The Dumbarton Land & Improvement Company was organized in San Francisco in 1891. Its articles of incorporation are now filed in this county in order to permit it to do business here.

State Board of Education to Meet.

Next Monday afternoon, July 22d, the state board of education will convene in San Jose. Superintendent of Schools Hyatt and the principals of the various state normal schools will be present to discuss school affairs for the coming school year. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler and Professor Longey of the University of California will also be in attendance. Prior to the meeting these gentlemen will visit the state normal school and address the students.

State Engineer N. Ellery states that the plans for the new San Jose State Normal School will be completed about the end of this week.

No Saloons in Burlingame.

J. J. Bullock, attorney for San Mateo county, is authority for the statement that none of the fifteen additional saloons authorized by the supervisors in that county will be licensed in Burlingame. The protest of the Woman's club of Burlingame is the cause for this decision, and while restaurant licenses will probably be granted, Mr. Bullock says he will personally see that the regulations are not violated.

Buying Rights of Way.

The Peninsula Railroad Company has purchased seven acres from the Holy Cross Cemetery Association and has also bought fourteen lots in the Fitzpatrick subdivision. The company has very nearly secured all its right of way to San Carlos.

Santa Clara County and Valley

COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN SESSION

The board of supervisors met Monday, July 15th, all members except Mitchell present. Hubbard, chairman.

The county recorder was authorized to purchase two typewriters, exchanging two old ones in part payment.

Emil Meyer petitions the board to lay out, open and maintain a public road in road district No. 4, commencing on the east line of Willis avenue, at the prolongation of Jerome street, and running thence westerly and along the line between lots 35, 36, 31 and 32 of the Vostrosky subdivision, 295 feet, more or less, to the east line of Martin avenue. The chairman was authorized to approve the bonds and appoint George Keesling, Bradley Smith and J. G. McMillan as viewers.

The request of August Hiser to cut down fruit trees in front of his premises on the Alameda was referred to Supervisor Roll with power to act.

County Live Stock Inspector P. H. Browning was authorized to employ a guard for a period of ten days to watch cattle affected with anthrax on the Callahan ranch, on the Downer road.

The county surveyor was directed to prepare plans and specifications for a concrete bridge, and also plans and specifications for a steel bridge, to be built over the Coyote creek at the San Jose and Milpitas road.

A communication from the Civic League of San Francisco, asking the board to appoint delegates to an industrial peace conference to be held in San Francisco on July 22, 1907, was ordered placed on file.

The petition of William Scheler for a license to sell liquor at wholesale at Lick's Mills, there being no protest to same, was granted.

Mans of Larson subdivision No. 2, Soza's addition to Sunnyvale, and the subdivision of the Farr ranch, were presented to the board and ordered that no streets designated on said maps be accepted as public county roads.

R. O. Summers granted sixty days' extension of time in which to complete the new county hospital building.

Bids for furnishing bread to the county hospital for the year ending June 30, 1908, were received as follows: William Dasman, 3 cents per pound, delivered; 2 3-4 cents per pound at bakery. New York bakery, 5 cents per pound, delivered before 11 a. m.; 3 1-2 cents per pound, delivered between 2 and 5 p. m. Contract awarded to William Dasman.

Bids for the construction of a concrete bridge over Calabasas creek on the Saratoga and Mountain View road, were received as follows: James Casley, \$996 with Golden Gate cement and \$75 extra with barrel cement; John Doyle, \$1,289.

For the construction of a concrete bridge on the Springer road: James Casley, \$750 with Golden Gate cement and \$65 extra with barrel cement; John Doyle, \$625; Van Ness & Bates, \$1,600.

For the extension of the bridge over Adobe creek on the San Francisco road, the following bids were received: James Casley, \$730 with Golden Gate cement and \$70 extra with barrel cement; John Doyle, \$525.

The semiannual report of the finance committee for the six months ending June 30, 1907, was ordered published in the Mercury one insertion.

John W. Williams was granted thirty days' extension of time in which to complete the bridge over San Francisco creek at Pope street.

The claim of the Mercury Publishing Company for \$270.30 for advertising was ordered paid.

The petition of J. A. Belloli was read asking for a franchise to erect, maintain and operate along, across and over the roads in the townships of Milpitas, Alviso, Santa Clara and part of San Jose township north of the city of San Jose, poles, masts, etc., for the purpose of transmitting and conducting electricity; referred to the ordinance committee.

Western Distillery.

The construction work on the buildings of the Western Distillery Company near Agnew is nearly completed. A part of the machinery is already installed. This company

SANTA CLARA VALLEY CANNERIES ARE BUSY

The activity in fruit has largely settled among the canneries of the valley. The eastern dealers in dried fruits are letting the market alone, evidently with the idea that when they feel the need of the fruit, it will be ample time to arrange for securing it. Consequently on this account the local packers are indifferent and are also refusing contracts on account of the sulphur law. This has thrown a large number of contracts to the canneries, which are doing a rushing business.

Pyle Brothers are handling a large amount of fruit, and are running night and day as is the usual practice. Cherries are finished, and apricots are on full blast. In several weeks it is anticipated that peaches will be taken up. The farmers are receiving 5 cents a pound for their apricots.

The cots are not quite so heavy as last year, but there is a better general quality of fruit. The peaches will be very heavy, however, and the management expects to have 250 tons of the freestones to can.

Tomatoes and beans will perhaps have the largest output this year, as arrangements are being made for heavy work along those lines of vegetables.

The San Carlos cannery is running hard with from 650 to 700 hands occupied. The largest cannery in the world will handle a large business this season. Apricots are now the main fruit, but yesterday pears from San Lorenzo began to arrive. There will be a heavy season in peaches.

CUPERTINO FRUITGROWERS WANT MEASURE POSTPONED

At the last regular meeting of Lincoln Grange, Cupertino, held on Friday evening, July 12th, the sulphuring of dried fruits was the subject of a good deal of discussion, and terminated in the unanimous endorsement of the resolution drawn up at the meeting of packers and growers held in San Francisco on July 9th. The secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution and endorsement to the secretary of agriculture at Washington.

The resolution was as follows: "At a meeting representing many thousand growers and shippers in the dried fruit industry of California, it is unanimously decided that the United States department of agriculture be urged to postpone all action upon the use of sulphur in the preparation of such dried fruits as are now prepared under our methods in California until some efficient substitute is discovered. Otherwise our industry will be sacrificed."

Excellent Utilitarian Enterprise.

To assist in the development of Santa Clara county by furnishing light and power to small and isolated users is the plan of J. A. Belloli, of San Jose, who has applied to the board of supervisors for a franchise to put up poles and string wires along the county road. The petition was taken under advisement.

Mr. Belloli's idea is to buy the power in large quantities from the United Gas & Electric Company, taking his supply at some convenient point from the high-tension service of the company. Through his lines he will distribute the power to small users from Milpitas to Alviso, taking in all the isolated territory.

While the demand is scarcely large enough to warrant the investment in poles and wire at present, the region is largely undeveloped, and Mr. Belloli expects to lead in this development and later receive the returns commensurate with the increased population.

Sheriff Langford has filed the revocation of the appointment of Ed C. Gould as chief deputy and appointed John Lovell as a deputy in his stead. Mr. Lovell is Mr. Langford's father-in-law and is a citizen of sterling worth and reputation and his appointment is looked upon as a strengthening prop to the sheriff's office.

will engage largely in the manufacture of denatured alcohol from waste products and will begin such manufacture about September. This distillery is one of the largest in the west.

METROPOLIS LADS HAVE FINE COUNTRY OUTING

(Examiner.)

Out in the beautiful foothills above Saratoga, where the air is fresh and the woods are pleasant, more than fifty small boys from the refugee camps of San Francisco are encamped for a summer outing. They are having a good time, for the country seems very pleasant after the dust and noise of the city. They will soon be joined by other children from the city, and the Saratoga hills will be filled with the little San Franciscans.

The boys are being given a vacation through the good work of Mrs. Bertha M. Rice, the energetic secretary of the Boys' Outing Farm Association. This association owns a farm of over eighty acres near Saratoga, and there the boys from the relief camps in the city are sent for a whole month of fresh air. The association is not a charitable institution. The boys are made to feel that they are having a good time as the result of their own effort and industry. Each boy earns his own suit and his own transportation from San Francisco to San Jose. While in the camp they are under military discipline, and do their own work. The plan of those who are interested in the project is to put the children on their own responsibility, and train them in qualities of manliness and self-reliance.

While on the ground the boys are in charge of C. E. Told of the Mount Tamalpais Military Academy. The camp is near the large playgrounds at Congress Springs, which is a great addition to its other advantages.

SAN JOSE THEATER TRAIN WILL BE CONTINUED

Regarding the Saturday evening special train between Palo Alto and San Jose, Mr. Shillingsburg states, says the Mercury, that as long as the necessity shows that such a train can be used, even if it be a slight loss to the company, it will continue in operation. It is at present in its experimental stage, and the public of this section is being gradually educated to its use. At first it was more or less patronized, and for a time the Southern Pacific was considering its withdrawal, but owing to the urgent reasons advanced for its maintenance by Mr. Shillingsburg the company decided to continue the train until it was demonstrated that there was no further use for its service.

The theater train will be from Redwood City and return on Saturday night, July 27th, on account of the production of "Peter Pan."

The Times would suggest that if the theater train were scheduled to leave San Jose at 11:45 or 12 o'clock the people would be better pleased. The plays at the theaters do not close in time for those present to catch the train at 11:30, and the last act of the play has to be missed.

Bay Shore Development.

The new Bay-Shore cutoff is fast gaining the appearance of a first-class roadbed. At present, two ballast trains are at work hauling ballast, while about 100 laborers are raising and tamping the track. The freight yards at South City are a busy place. Already eight tracks have been laid, all with the very heaviest steel. On different occasions as many as four switch engines have been at work at the same time.

This work of ballasting is going on all the way to San Francisco. Between here and the city a double set of tunnels is being constructed and the work pushed all along the line. The work on the Dumbarton bridge is also being rushed and the prospects are bright for a first-class train service by January 1st.—South City Enterprise.

CHEAP RATES MADE FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The industrial peace conference to be held in Christian Science Hall, San Francisco, July 23d to 25th, will be one of the most important meetings ever held in California. Several members of President Roosevelt's cabinet will be present and noted men from all parts of the country will attend.

The Southern Pacific Company announces that it will place in effect from California points a rate of a fare and a third on the certificate plan. Tickets, certified by the secretary of the conference, will be good returning until the 27th.

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Cards of thanks, 50c. Notices of entertainments, where a charge is made, 5c a line.

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PROTEST TO WILSON.

The Campbell Fruit Growers' Union Sends Telegram and Letter.

The Campbell Fruit Growers' Union this week sent to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson the following telegram and letter:

"To Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Under- signed, representing 200 growers, requests your influence to prevent enactment of law regarding sulphuring fruit.

"CAMPBELL FRUIT GROWERS' UNION.

"Campbell, July 16, 1907."

"To the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dear Sir: The above telegram was sent to you yesterday, and we desire to submit for your consideration supplementary reasons for our opposition to that portion of the pure food law that pertains to the use of sulphur in curing fruits. In the first place, the Campbell Fruit Growers' Union is a co-operative organization (the largest, by the way, on the Pacific Coast), the members of which are fruit growers. However, we do not confine our business to the stockholders alone (over 200) but hold out the helping hand of co-operation to all fruit growers in our vicinity up to the limit of our capacity for handling the fruit. That our capacity is not very limited is evidenced by the fact that our drying grounds are the largest in the world, and that we handle in one season (exclusive of prunes) 3000 tons of peaches, apricots, pears, pitted plums and cherries. This is not intended to be boastful, but to impress upon your consideration the fact that this plea is from the fruit grower, not from the packer, broker or middleman whatsoever. We earnestly protest against the passage of the law as it now stands. If you cannot secure a modification of the law on a basis similar to that enacted in Germany (125-1000 of 1 per cent), at least postpone action for this season. Apricots have already been cured as in the past, and within the next thirty days practically all the peaches will also have been so cured. The condemnation of these goods will cause untold hardship on the fruit growers, as well as depriving the consumer of a healthful food product at a reasonable cost. We would welcome an expert from your department to come here and examine our methods and products. They have stood the rigid test of the German trade, and we feel satisfied that a complete investigation will justify all our claims. Furthermore, if the present law is not modified it means death to the deciduous fruit industry of the State. The opportunity to dry his own fruit is the bulwork of the individual orchardist. The canner or commission man is always confronted by this fact, and must meet the prices of the cured product. A full crop of delicious fruit in this valley without the opportunity of sun curing would witness tons upon tons of fruit rotting on the ground. The canneries and fresh fruit shippers could not handle the product. As has been presented to you, there is no known way of sun-curing fruit without the use of sulphur in sufficient quantities to kill the germ of insect life, and the high price of fuel here makes evaporation out of the question.

"Respectfully yours,

"CAMPBELL FRUIT GROWERS' UNION."

Similar action has been taken by fruit exchanges of Fresno, where the early peaches are already on the trays and must be sulphured at once to save the crop. The growers are awakening to the state into which the dried fruit industry has been plunged by the sudden enactment of the provision limiting the contents of sulphurous acid to 35-1000 of one per cent. Packers say that they cannot take the fruit unless the grower will agree to take it back if it contains more than the legal amount of sulphurous acid.

Attention is called to the legal notice in this issue of the PRESS relating to the bonding of the Campbell Union High School District to the amount of five thousand dollars. It is proposed that the bonds shall run for twenty years, the first five hundred dollar bond to be paid ten years hence. Now for the reason of issuing bonds: As the members of the High School Board will in a few days issue a circular letter fully covering the points, we will at the present time mention but two important reasons why bonds are necessary. You will remember (possibly some do not know) that a few months since a large portion of the northern end of Hamilton school district, known as Rose Lawn, was annexed to the new school district of Burbank, the Supervisors so voting. Under the law in effect before this annexation the students of that territory cut off could come to the Campbell Union High School, the property affected having been assessed its proportion of taxes for erecting the building and maintaining the school. Now the students will have to pay tuition wherever they go to high school. It also reduces the revenue from taxes in Hamilton district for our high school, thereby helping to cause an increase of school tax on the balance of the property of the high school district. And how soon another such move will be repeated on the outskirts of the district no one knows. If there had been a small bonded debt on our high school district under the law this could not have happened. It would be wise, therefore, from this point of view to carry the bond. But the more important reason is that the rapidly growing school demands increased facilities for the proper education of the students. Already the school has passed the 100 mark in registration of students and a fifth teacher has just been added. This is remarkable and the equipment must be increased to keep pace with the rapid growth. Campbell's greatest advertisement today is its high school. Help it along.

District Attorney Langdon and Francis J. Heney have made good their word and given San Francisco an honest mayor, in Mayor Taylor. It will do more to put San Francisco on its feet than any other one thing.

The new County Hospital when completed will be a credit to the county. The inmates at the hospital will appreciate the new quarters after so long time spent in the present inadequate quarters.

Keep off the walks or the new "cop" will get you.

T.W. Hobson Co.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing SATURDAY, JULY 6, we will begin our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. This sale will be just as in the past a bonifide clearance sale, and everything we advertise will be carried out to the letter. Below we quote a few of our many bargains:

Youth's Suits, Long Pants Ages 12 to 20 Years	Boys' Short Pants Suits
In this department we will offer 329 Suits at half price.	179 Boys' Short Pants Suits at half-price
Men's Pants	\$6.00 Suits.....now \$3.00
255 pair Men's Pants in up-to-date patterns at the following reduced prices:	\$5.00 Suits.....now \$2.50
\$1.65 \$1.95 \$2.35	\$3.00 Suits.....now \$1.50
	439 pair short pants, half-price

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SOCIETIES.

Masonic Notice
Charity Lodge, No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Cal. Stated meetings held on the second Monday of each month. S. R. WADE, Master.
GEORGE S. ROBSON, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd fellows
Morning Light Lodge, No. 42, meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning brothers are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
W. L. DOWTON, Noble Grand.
R. E. GATES, Secretary.

Rebekahs
Ada Rebekah Lodge, No. 223, I. O. O. F., meets the first and third Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning sisters and brothers are cordially invited to attend.
MRS. LEONA NEPP, Noble Grand
MISS ETHEL HILLS, Secretary.

Degree of Honor
Wide Awake Lodge, No. 114, meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. Chief of Honor, MISS RUBY C. FORD, Recorder.

Ancient Order of United Workmen
Pride of the Valley Lodge, No. 315, meets the first and third Monday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning brothers cordially invited to attend.
N. A. BLAKE, Master Workman
C. H. WHEATMAN, Recorder.

Patrons of Husbandry
Orchard City Grange, No. 888, meets the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
A. C. KEESLING, Worthy Master.
MRS. J. A. PUTNAM, Worthy Secretary.

Woodmen of the World
Camp Moorpark, No. 471, meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. All sojourning neighbors are invited to attend.
ALFRED BULMORE, Council Com.
L. W. HUTCHINS, Clerk.

Fraternal Aid Association
Palm Leaf Council, No. 560, meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings at Odd Fellows Hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend.
S. M. LEARNED, President.
MRS. H. E. BRANDEBURG, Secretary.

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\$8.50 PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRES ONLY \$4.80 PER PAIR

Regular Price \$8.50 per pair. To introduce We will sell You a Sample Pair for Only \$4.80 (CASH WITH ORDER \$4.85)

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES. Result of 15 years experience in tire making. No danger from THORNS, CACTUS, PINS, NAILS, TACKS or GLASS. Serious punctures, like intentional knife cuts, can be vulcanized like any other tire.

Two Hundred Thousand pairs now in actual use. Over Seventy-five Thousand pairs sold last year.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. That "Holding Back" sensation commonly felt when riding on asphalt or soft roads is overcome by the patent "Basket Weave" tread which prevents all air from being squeezed out between the tire and the road thus overcoming all suction. The regular price of these tires is \$8.50 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C.O.D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 percent (thereby making the price \$4.55 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump and two Sampson metal puncture closers on full paid orders (these metal puncture closers to be used in case of intentional knife cuts or heavy gashes). Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination.

We are perfectly reliable and money goes as far as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

COASTER-BRAKES, built-up wheels, saddles, pedals, parts and repairs, and prices charged by dealers and repair men. Write for our big SUNDRY catalogue.

DO NOT WAIT bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. "JL" CHICAGO, ILL.

Lincoln's Love Affairs
And His Early Experiences as a Lawmaker
By **WARD HILL LAMON**,
Lincoln's Friend and Bodyguard

(Continued From Last Week)

Springfield, Ill., July 4, 1842.
Dear Speed—Yours of the 16th June was received only a day or two since. It was not mailed at Louisville till the 25th. You speak of the great time that has elapsed since I wrote you. Let me explain that. Your letter reached here a day or two after I had started on the circuit. I was gone five or six weeks, so that I got the letters only a few weeks before Butler started to your country. I thought it scarcely worth while to write you the news which he could and would tell you more in detail. On his return he told me you would write me soon, so I waited for your letter. As to my having been displeased with your advice, surely you know better than that. I know you do and therefore will not labor to convince you. True, that subject is painful to me, but it is not your silence or the silence of all the world that can make me forget it. I acknowledge the correctness of your advice, too, but before I resolve to do the one thing or the other I must gain my confidence in my own ability to keep my resolve when they are made. In that ability you know I once prided myself as the only or chief gem of my character. That gem I lost; how and where you know too well. I have not yet regained it, and until I do I cannot trust myself in any matter of much importance. I believe now that had you understood my case at the time as well as I understood yours afterward by the aid you would have given me, I should have sailed through clear, but that does not now afford me sufficient confidence to begin that or the like of that again.

You make a kind acknowledgment of your obligations to me for your present happiness. I am much pleased with that acknowledgment, but a thousand times more am I pleased to know that you enjoy a degree of happiness worthy of an acknowledgment. The truth is I am not sure that there was any went with me in the part I took in your difficulty. I was drawn to it as by fate. If I would, I could not have done less than I did. I always was superstitious; I believe God made me one of the instruments of bringing your Fanny and you together, which union I have no doubt he had foretold. Whatever he desires he will do for me yet. "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord" is my text just now. If, as you say, you have told Fanny all, I should have no objection to her seeing this letter but for its reference to our friend here. Let her see it if it depend upon whether she has ever known anything of my affairs, and if she has not do not let her.

I do not think I can come to Kentucky this season. I am so poor and make so little headway in the world that I drop



REV. CHARLES DRESSER, WHO MARRIED LINCOLN.

back in a month of idleness as much as I gain in a year's sowing. I should like to visit you again. I should like to see that "sit" of yours that was absent when I was there, though I suppose she would run away again if she were to hear I was coming.

My respects and esteem to all your friends there and, by your permission, my love to your Fanny. Ever yours,
LINCOLN.

Springfield, Oct. 5, 1842.

Dear Speed—You have heard of a new duel with Shields, and I have now to inform you that the dueling business still rages in this city. Day before yesterday Shields challenged Butler, who accepted and proposed fighting next morning at sunrise in Bob Allen's meadow. The terms of distance, with rifles. "To this Whiteside," Shields' second, said no because of the law. Thus ended duel No. 2. Yesterday Whiteside chose to consider himself insulted by Dr. Merryman, so sent him a kind of quasi challenge, inviting him to meet him at the Planter's House in St. Louis on the next Friday to settle their difficulty. Merryman made me his friend and sent W. a note, inquiring to know if he meant his note as a challenge and, if so, that he would, according to the law in such case made and provided, prescribe the terms of the meeting. W. returned for answer that if M. would meet him at the Planter's House as desired he would challenge him. M. replied in a note that he denied W.'s right to dictate time and place, but that he (M.) would waive the question of time and meet him at Louisville, Mo. Upon my presenting this note to W. and stating verbally its contents he declined receiving it, saying he had business in St. Louis and it was as near as Louisiana. Merryman then directed me to notify Whiteside that he should publish the correspondence between them, with such comments as he thought fit. This I did. Thus it stood at bedtime last night. This morning Whiteside, by his friend Shields, is praying for a trial on the ground that he was mistaken in Merryman's proposition to meet him at Louisiana, Mo., thinking it was the state of Louisiana. This Merryman hoots at and is preparing his publication, while the town is in a ferment and a street fight somewhat anticipated.

But I began this letter not for what I have been writing, but to say something of that subject which you know to be of such infinite solicitude to me. The immense suffering you endured during the first days of September till the middle of February you never tried to conceal from me, and I well understood. You have now been the husband of a lovely woman nearly eight months. That you are happier now than the day you married her I well know, for without you could not be giving "But I have your word for it, too, and the returning elasticity of spirits which is manifested in your letters. But I want to ask a close question. "Are you feeling as well as judgment, glad

you are married as you are?" From anybody but me this would be an impudent question not to be tolerated, but I know you will pardon it in me. Please answer it quickly, as I am impatient to know. I have sent my love to your Fanny so often I fear she is getting tired of it. However, I will venture to tender it again. Yours forever,
LINCOLN.

**CHAPTER XIV:
Lincoln Willing to Fight a Duel For Gallantry.**

IN the last of these letters Mr. Lincoln refers to his "duel with Shields." That was another of the disagreeable consequences which flowed from his fatal entanglement with Mary. Not content with managing a timid, although half frantic and refractory lover, her restless spirit led her into new fields of adventure. Her pen was too keen to be idle in the political controversies of the time. As a



MRS. NINIAN W. EDWARDS.

satirical writer she had no rival of either sex at Springfield and few, we venture to say, anywhere else. But that is a dangerous talent. The temptations to use it unfairly are numerous and strong. It inflicts so much pain and almost necessarily so much injustice upon those against whom it is directed that its possessor rarely, if ever, escapes from a controversy without suffering from the desperation it provokes. Mary Todd was not disposed to let her genius rust for want of use, and, finding no other victim handy, she turned her attention to James Shields, auditor. [James Shields later had a distinguished and remarkable career. He volunteered in the Mexican war, became a brigadier general and for gallantry at Cerro Gordo was brevetted major general. At both Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec he was severely wounded. President Polk appointed him the first territorial governor of Oregon, but before he started for that territory he was elected United States senator from Illinois. Later he served in the senate from Minnesota by election and from Missouri by appointment, thus representing three states in that body. Shields was operating a mine in Mexico when the civil war began. He went to Washington in August, 1861, and was appointed a brigadier general by President Lincoln, his old opponent. General Shields defeated Stonewall Jackson at Winchester, Va., but was defeated by the Confederate leader a few months later at Port Republic. He died June 1, 1879, at Ottumwa, Ia.—Editor.] She had a friend, one Miss Jayne, afterward Mrs. Trumbull, who helped to keep her literary secrets and assisted as much as she could in worrying the choleric Irishman. Mr. Francis, the editor, knew very well that Shields was "a fighting man," but the "pieces" sent him by the wicked ladies were so uncommonly rich in point and humor that he yielded to a natural inclination and printed them one and all, the articles purporting to be letters from "Aunt Becca."

It is by no means a subject of wonder that these publications threw Mr. James Shields into a state of wrath. A thin skinned, sensitive, high minded and high tempered man, tender of his honor, and an Irishman besides, it would have been strange indeed if he had not felt like snuffing blood. But his rage only afforded new delights to his tormentors, and when it reached its height Aunt "Becca" transformed herself to Cathleen and broke out in rhymes, which Miss Jayne's brother Bill kindly consented to "drop" for the amiable ladies.

It was too bad. Mr. Shields could stand it no longer. He sent General Whiteside to Mr. Francis to demand the name of the person who wrote the letters from the "Lost Townships," and Mr. Francis told him it was A. Lincoln. This information led to a challenge, a sudden scuffling off of parties and friends to Missouri, a meeting, an explanation and a peaceful return.

Abraham Lincoln in the field of honor, sword in hand, maneuvered by a second learned in the duello, would be an attractive spectacle under any circumstances, but with a celebrated man for an antagonist and a lady's humor the occasion the scene is one of transcendent interest, and the documents which describe it are well entitled to a place in his history. The letter of Mr. Shields' second, being first in date, is first in order:

Springfield, Oct. 3, 1842.
To the Editor of the Sangamon Journal:—Sir—To prevent misrepresentation of the recent affair between Messrs. Shields and Lincoln, I think it proper to give a brief narrative of the facts of the case as they came within my knowledge, for the truth of which I hold myself responsible, and request you to give the same publication. An offensive article in relation to Mr. Shields appeared in the Sangamon Journal of the 2d September last, and on demanding the author Mr. Lincoln was given up by the editor. Mr. Shields previous to this demand made arrangements to go to Quincy on public business, and before his return Mr. Lincoln had left for Tremont to attend court, with the intention,

as we learned, of remaining on circuit several weeks. Mr. Shields on his return requested me to accompany him to Tremont, and on arriving there we found that Dr. Merryman and this he gave up before us. We arrived in Tremont on the 17th ult., and Mr. Shields addressed a note to Mr. Lincoln immediately, informing him that he was given up as the author of some articles that appeared in the Sangamon Journal (one more over the signature having made its appearance at this time) and requesting him to retract the offensive allusions contained in said articles in relation to his private character. Mr. Shields handed this note to me to deliver to Mr. Lincoln and directed me at the same time not to enter into any verbal communication or be the bearer of any verbal explanation, as such were always liable to misapprehension. This note was delivered by me to Mr. Lincoln, stating at the same time that I would call at his convenience for an answer. Mr. Lincoln in the evening of the same day handed me a letter addressed to me in relation to his private character. It offered no explanation, but stated therein that he could not submit to answer further, on the ground that Shields' note contained an assumption of facts and also a menace. Mr. Shields then addressed him another note, in which he disavowed all intention to menace and requested to know whether he (Mr. Lincoln) was the author of either of the articles which appeared in the Journal headed "Lost Townships" and signed "Rebecca," and if so, he repeated his request of a retraction of the offensive matter in relation to his private character; if not, his denial would be held sufficient. This letter was returned to Mr. Shields unanswered, with a verbal statement that there could be no further negotiation between them until the first note was withdrawn. Mr. Shields thereupon sent a note designating me as his friend, to which Mr. Lincoln replied by designating Dr. Merryman. These three last notes passed on Monday morning the 19th. Dr. Merryman handed me Mr. Lincoln's last note when by ourselves. I remarked to Dr. Merryman that the matter was now submitted to us and that I would propose that he and myself should plead our needs of honor to each other and try to agree upon terms of amicable arrangement and compel our principals to accept of them. To this he readily assented, and we shook hands upon the pledge. It was then mutually agreed that we should adjourn to Springfield and there procrastinate the matter for the purpose of effecting the secret arrangement between him and myself. All this I kept concealed from Mr. Shields. Our horse had got a little lame in going to Tremont, and Dr. Merryman took me to take a seat in his buggy. I accepted the invitation the more readily as I thought that leaving Mr. Shields in Tremont until his horse would be in better condition to travel would facilitate the private agreement between Dr. Merryman and myself. I traveled to Springfield part of the way with him and part with Mr. Lincoln, but nothing passed between us on the journey in relation to the matter in hand. We arrived in Springfield on Monday night. About noon on Tuesday, to my astonishment, a proposition was made to meet in Missouri, within three miles of Alton, on the next Thursday; the weapons, cavalry broadswords of the largest size; the parties to stand on each side a spy-glass and to be confined to a limited space! As I had not been consulted at all on the subject and considering the private understanding between Dr. Merryman and myself and it being known that Mr. Shields had left for Missouri, such a proposition took me by surprise. However, being determined not to violate the laws of the state, I declined agreeing upon the terms until we should meet in Missouri. Immediately after I called upon Dr. Merryman and he explained the place between him and myself in relation to a secret agreement. I started after this to meet Mr. Shields and met him about twenty minutes before we were to start late on Tuesday night when we both reached the city and learned that Dr. Merryman had left for Missouri. Mr. Lincoln having left before the proposition was made, as Dr. Merryman had himself informed me, the time and place were necessary to start at once. We left Springfield at 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, traveled all night and arrived in Hillsborough on Wednesday morning, where we took in General Ewing. From there we went to Alton, where we arrived on Thursday, and, as the proposition required three friends on each side, I was joined by General Ewing and Dr. Hope as the friends of Mr. Shields. We then proceeded to Missouri, where a proposition was made by General Hardin and Dr. English (who had arrived there in the meantime as mutual friends) to refer the matter to I think four friends for a settlement. This I believed Mr. Shields would refuse and decide upon going, but Dr. Hope, who conferred with him on the subject, returned and stated that Mr. Shields declined settling the matter through any other than the friends he had selected to stand by him on that occasion. The friends of both parties finally agreed to withdraw the papers (temporarily) to give the friends of Mr. Lincoln an opportunity to explain. Whereupon the friends of Mr. Lincoln—to wit, Messrs. Merryman, Bledsoe and Butler—made a full and satisfactory explanation in relation to the article which appeared in the Sangamon Journal of the 2d, the only one written by him. This was all done without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Shields, and he refused to accede to it until Dr. Hope, General Ewing and myself declared the apology sufficient and that we could not sustain him in going further. I think it necessary to state further that no explanation or apology had been previously offered on the part of Mr. Lincoln, that Mr. Shields and that none was ever communicated by me to him nor was any ever offered to me, unless a paper read to me by Dr. Merryman after he had handed me the broadsword proposition on Tuesday. I heard so little of the reading of the paper that I do not know fully what it purported to be and was less inclined to inquire as Mr. Lincoln was then gone to Missouri and Mr. Shields not yet arrived from Tremont. In fact, I could not entertain any offer of the kind unless upon my own responsibility, and thus I was not disposed to do after what had already transpired.

I make this statement as I am about to be absent for some time, and I think it due to all concerned to give a true version of the matter before I leave. Your obedient servant,
JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

To which Mr. Merryman replied:
(To be Continued)

JOHN D. WHITESIDE.

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(To be Continued)

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To which Mr. Merryman replied:
(To be Continued)

PRESS NOTES

Misses Minnie and Helen Duncan and Theodore Duncan returned to the home in San Juan the first of the week.

Prof. and Mrs. J. Fred Smith are home from their trip to the National Educational gathering at Los Angeles.

The W. C. T. U. changed the date of the Prize Essay Contest from Thursday to this Friday evening, in order to have the presence of Miss Jackson of Santa Clara as a reader. Besides the reading of the essays, there will be music, after which refreshments will be served.

Mrs. C. F. Rubell and two daughters have been visiting in Hollister.

Mrs. E. W. Allen is entertaining friends from Chicago, Misses Davison and Leakley.

Mrs. Forbes and children have been visiting at Dutch Flat.

Mrs. Maria Poor has been on a visit to Santa Cruz.

S. G. Rodeck and family are taking their annual outing at Capitola.

Rev. Geo. E. Atkinson will go to Berkeley to preach on Sunday next.

Mrs. Sheldon of Palo Alto, and Miss Rowley of Los Angeles recently visited with Mrs. C. H. Whitman.

Sterling Campbell, nephew of Mrs. B. Campbell, came from the city Wednesday.

The timber, creosote poles and large cement culvert pipes are accumulating at the depot. Just what the Southern Pacific Co. expects to do with this material is not known here, but no doubt it is for use on the new cut-off road branching off at Vasona, but there is a possibility of its being used on the main line here when the new roadbed is constructed. Again it might be for use on the Almaden branch. At any rate there are railroad development in the "wind" sure.

Upon recommendation of the Campbell Improvement Club J. C. Lloyd was recently appointed Deputy Sheriff by Sheriff Langford and he has entered upon his duties with vigor. Mr. Lloyd is centrally located and can generally be found on short notice. From a physical standpoint a blacksmith should make an ideal peace officer.

The Campbell Improvement Club met on Monday evening, but there being no quorum present no business was transacted.

Thursday evening Morning Light Lodge, I. O. O. F., installed officers for the ensuing term, the installing officer being Andrew Johnson, District Deputy Grand Master, assisted by his staff of officers from Scandia Lodge of San Jose. The newly installed officers are: Charles Townsend, Noble Grand; Wm. Beattie, Vice Grand; Arthur Robinson, Treasurer; James Burns, Conductor; J. H. Neff, Warden; W. R. Copeland, R. S. N. G.; W. W. Dunham, L. S. N. G.; E. C. Merrill, L. S. V. G.; W. G. McCaughey, L. S. V. G.; Mr. Hinman, R. S. S.; Mr. Priestley, L. S. S. After the installation a banquet was much enjoyed by the members and visitors.

For Rattler's Bite

The following remedy is said to be a splendid antidote for the rattler's bite, provided it is used immediately after bitten. Take a pan or bowl and pour in enough kerosene oil to cover the wound. It will draw the poison out immediately, and in the course of a few minutes turn perfectly green; then pour out the oil and refill the bowl, being careful to put in enough to completely cover the wound. Leave the foot or hand in the oil as long as the oil turns green. Then put on a poultice of plain table salt and saturate thoroughly with oil. Keep this up for about an hour and there is scarcely any danger of fatal results.—Pacific Rural Press.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The correct definition for grafter is given by an exchange: "A grafter by any other name would still be a thief."—Hollister Bee.

One of the greatest curses that can afflict any town is the existence of factions and it is always an obstacle in the way of progress.—Livermore Herald.

Since the beginning of the national beauty contests in the papers it is harder than ever to keep a cook.—Exchange.

Many more towns die for the want of confidence on the part of the business men and lack of public spirit, than from opposition of neighboring towns and adverse surroundings.—Exchange

Do not on the sidewalks bike, (Walks are made for those who hike),

Lest perchance the ready cop Takes you to the justice shop.

If you get in such a scrape, Chance there is none to escape Till down in your jeans you dig— On the fine you can't renig.

—Palo Alto Times.

Miss Letitia Archibald of Cypress avenue has been quite ill.

Wm. F. Ewing, professor of Mathematics in the California Polytechnic School of San Luis Obispo, was in Campbell one day this week visiting Avery Kennedy, who has been a student in the Agricultural Department of that school for some time.

**NOTICE!
HIGH SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Campbell Union High School District, in the County of Santa Clara, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1670, subdivision eleven of said Code, an election will be held on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1907, at the High School Building, in said Campbell Union High School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said Campbell Union High School District the question of issuing bonds of the District and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for repairing and improving the high school building, for purchasing a high school lot, for supplying said building with furniture and necessary apparatus and for improving the grounds of said high school.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the high school building at Campbell, in said Campbell Union High School District, on the 10th day of August, 1907, and the polls will be open from 10 o'clock a. m. of said day until 5 o'clock p. m. of said day. Joseph Bollnert will act as Inspector, and A. C. Keesling and H. C. Hutton will act as Judges of said election to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is Five Thousand Dollars, of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 10, inclusive, and are to run and be payable as follows, to-wit: No. 1, ten years from date. No. 2, eleven years from date. No. 3, twelve years from date. No. 4, thirteen years from date. No. 5, fourteen years from date. No. 6, fifteen years from date. No. 7, sixteen years from date. No. 8, seventeen years from date. No. 9, eighteen years from date. No. 10, nineteen years from date.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

P. C. HARTMAN, J. F. DUNCAN, DAVID FENDER, MARSHALL A. ROSS, High School Board of Campbell Union High School District. Dated July 16th, 1907.

SUMMONS.

In the Justice's Court of San Jose Township, County of Santa Clara, State of California. Frank H. Benson, Justice. E. Pezola, Plaintiff, vs. R. W. Foster, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to R. W. Foster, Defendant. You are hereby required to appear at my office in San Jose Township, Santa Clara County, State of California, to answer before me the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled action, now on file in my office, within five days after service hereof upon you, if served in said Township; or within ten days if served out of said Township but in said County; or within twenty days if served elsewhere; in each case computing the time by excluding the day of service. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the Plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1905. FRANK H. BENSON, Justice of the Peace in and for said Township.

YOU FIGURE WRONG

if you figure that you can't afford to get the glasses you need. Don't you know that your earning capacity depends in a great measure upon your ability to see well?

Many an employee has lost a good position through inability to see clearly and quickly. Care for your eyes, when eye-cure is first needed and they will serve you well, "teen down to old age."

You'll make no mistake if you come to us with your eye problems.

Dr. Geo. B. Pratt Dr. B. K. Kerr
San Jose's Leading Opticians
Hours, 9 to 5 31 E. Santa Clara St.
Open Saturday Evenings

Let Us Make Your Rubber Stamps, Stencils

We are prepared to furnish on short notice all styles of rubber stamps and supplies, fruit stamps, dating stamps, seals, house numbers, dog tags, etc. We make a specialty of stencil cutting and anything in the job printing line executed promptly. Quincey Calgless Printing and Rubber Stamp Co., 24 West Santa Clara street, San Jose.

HEALD'S COLLEGES

San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, Stockton, Fresno, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Riverside. Bookkeeping, Business, Stenographic Normal, Engineering. Tuition may be used in any of these schools at student's convenience. Students have the benefit of the cooperation of all our schools in securing positions. Write to Heald's College in the city of your choice.

COME AND SEE

Our Semi Invisible Toric Bifocals. We grind them at

BALL OPTICAL CO.
112 South First Street
Third door from San Fernando Street

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM B. RANKIN, DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of William B. Rankin, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this Notice, to the said Administratrix, at the office of Oneal & Richardson, attorneys at law, Rooms 3, 15, and 16, Snout Building, No. 67 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose, California, which place said Administratrix hereby selects as the place of business of said estate, in the County of Santa Clara. San Jose, this 18th day of June, A. D. 1907. MABEL R. JOHNSON, Administratrix of the Estate of William B. Rankin, deceased. Oneal & Richardson, Attorneys for Administratrix.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

TOWARD SAN FRANCISCO
6:32 a. m. Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.
7:10 a. m. Daily (except Sunday) to San Francisco, via Palo Alto.
7:30 a. m. New Almaden to San Jose, Mixed.
2:45 p. m. Freight.
3:10 p. m. Daily (including Sunday) to San Francisco, via Oakland.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO
8:26 a. m. Freight.
Leave S. F. 8:20 a. m. Daily, via Oakland, including Sunday, arrive Campbell 11:00.
5:08 p. m. New Almaden Mixed, Daily.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, except Sunday, via Palo Alto, arrive Campbell 6:55.
Leave S. F. 5:00 p. m. Daily, including Sunday, via Oakland, arrive Campbell 7:30.

SAMUEL F. COOPER, BENJ. CAMPBELL, President, Vice-President
JOHN F. DUNCAN, Cashier

The Bank of Campbell

A general banking, exchange, loan and collection business transacted. Exchange direct on New York, Chicago and San Francisco. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Ainsley, B. Campbell, R. K. Thomas, E. L. Price, P. G. Keith, Samuel F. Cooper, S. G. Rodeck, J. Brynteson, S. R. Wade, Dr. C. N. Cooper and John E. Duncan

"The Eldredge"

SEWING MACHINE.

ROLLER BEARING. HIGH GRADE.



Save Money by buying this reliable, honest, high grade sewing machine.

STRONGEST GUARANTEE.
National Sewing Machine Co., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FACTORY AT BELVIDERE, ILL.

SAN FRANCISCO HAS A NEW MAYOR

EDWARD R. TAYLOR ELECTED
BY THE SUPERVISORS TO SUC-
CEED CHAS. R. BOXTON.

New Official Is a Gentleman of Fine
Ability, Great Learning and Ex-
cellent Character.

San Francisco, July 17.—Dr. Edward Robeson Taylor, known as California's most versatile citizen, distinguished alike as attorney, physician and scholar, was elected mayor of the city of San Francisco last night by the board of supervisors. The selection was determined upon yesterday afternoon by District Attorney Langdon, Francis J. Heney and Rudolph Spreckels, and, after Dr. Taylor had expressed a willingness to accept the office, the board of supervisors was called together, received the resignation of Dr. Boxtton, and by a vote of 12 to 2 formally named Dr. Taylor. O'Neill and Tveitmo, the labor union supervisors, voted against Taylor, even while expressing admiration for him as a man.

The new mayor, who is 68 years of age, took up his residence in San Francisco forty-five years ago. He is at present dean of the Hastings Law College and acting president of Cooper Medical College. He was one of the freeholders who framed the city charter and has gained some renown as a poet.

It was frankly admitted by the prosecution that Dr. Taylor was the third man to whom the position was offered. Dr. John Galloway and former Justice Ralph C. Harrison declined to accept. District Attorney Langdon said he did not know Taylor's political affiliations and that the prosecution had chosen a man who was representative neither of labor nor capital, but one who, he believed, was eminently fitted for the place. Dr. Taylor said last night that his leanings had been toward the Democratic party, but that he had been an advocate of nonpartisan movements.

Although burdened with onerous cares and responsibilities, Dr. Taylor, when approached by District Attorney Langdon said that he considered it his duty to accept. All the books in the large library of the new mayor bear a plate on which is the inscription, "Labor and serve." It would appear that he had determined to live up to the motto.

Dr. Taylor will assume his new duties this morning. Just when the general civic housecleaning will be inaugurated he was unprepared last night to say. The fifteen supervisors under the domination of the big stick will resign as soon as Dr. Taylor is prepared to name their successors. Then he will take up the work of cleansing the various departments.

Dr. Taylor's attitude is outlined briefly as follows:

I accept office with much reluctance, and only because I believed that any man who was requested to serve in this capacity in the hour of her need should heed the request, no matter what the personal sacrifice might be.

Had any pledges been exacted of me by those who tendered the office, I would not have considered the tender for a second.

I would not submit to any dictation in the administration of the office, nor do I believe that any one who knew me would attempt to dictate to me.

If I am called upon to appoint a board of supervisors, I will select the very best men who can be induced to accept the offices, and I shall exercise my own judgment as to who are the best men.

I am going to do the best I can for the city without regard to partisan politics, and, so far as I am concerned, there will be no partisan politics.

As mayor of this city, every man looks just as tall to me as every other man.

The first essential to good government is perfect order, and I shall employ every arm of the law to the end that such order shall prevail.

I believe in autonomy in every department of the city government, and I believe that commissioners should be permitted to administer the affairs of their respective departments, free from dictation, as long as they demonstrate by their acts that they are honest and competent.

Ludwig Nusbaumer, a pupil of Hoitt's School, was killed accidentally Monday while deer hunting in Shasta county. He was a son of Judge Emil Nusbaumer of Oakland and was spending the summer with the family at their country home. Young Nusbaumer was 19 years old and was a lad of much promise.

JAPANESE ARE BECOMING DAILY MORE AGGRESSIVE

Washington, July 15.—In spite of official denials, there seems to be evidence to prove that two Japanese, within the past few days, were ejected from the navy yard here for sketching the machinery in the big power house, where the entire plant could be most easily crippled. They are said to have been middle-aged men, who offered no resistance, but seemed glad that they received no more summary treatment. They are said to have had writing materials with them, which was taken away before they were put out.

The incident recalls the story of five Japanese, said to have been detected in Havana last March securing data about the fortifications there. They are said to have put up at a high-priced hotel, and to have spent money liberally to gain their object, but were allowed to go, because of the reluctance of Governor Magoon to create an incident just when the California school incident was being widely discussed.

Washington, July 15.—Commissioner of Immigration Sargent was asked regarding a report printed here to the effect that 9,000 veteran Japanese soldiers were on the Mexican border and 20,000 more in the southwestern part of the United States, disguised as laborers, and that they were accompanied by officers and ready to assume hostilities when Japan, by way of the gulf of California, should decide to invade Mexico as a gateway to this country. "We know," said Sargent, "that there are several hundred Japanese in Mexico, who are headed for this country, and it is quite likely that they are ex-soldiers. But it is very improbable that they have any hostile designs, and, anyway, there is nothing like the number named. We know practically all that is going on in Mexico and on the border. We are continually arresting and sending back Japanese who get into this country illegally. More keep coming, but there are not so many as reported."

Washington, July 15.—Masuji Manjokawa, a Japanese lawyer now staying here, but formerly of San Francisco, where he was said to represent his countrymen in their protest over the segregation of Japanese pupils in the public schools, has issued a statement to the effect that he is advised of treaty negotiations between this country and Japan.

According to Manjokawa, Otataka Yamaoke and T. Fujioka, of Tokio, came to San Francisco, whence the message was transmitted to Washington, the information that they had been accorded a two hours' conference with Foreign Minister Hayashi, who told them that he would never consent to any treaty in which the exclusion of Japanese was provided for. Hayashi is represented to have said that Ambassador Wright had been negotiating for weeks with the object of gaining such concessions.

Yamaoke is said to have stated that he asked why Hayashi had not made his views public, and his answer was that in the near future he might give them out. He is alleged to have said positively that when a new treaty was negotiated, article 2 of clause 4, relating to police and immigration, would not remain in it. He is said to have stated further that the Japanese government had begun negotiations for the admission of Japanese subjects residing in this country to naturalization, but that as yet no satisfactory answer had been received; that it might be decided to have the Japanese in this country bring a test case, and that success was hoped for, as Secretary Straus was considered friendly to the Japanese claims for citizenship.

For Coast Defense.

Washington, July 15.—The experiment in the recent army maneuvers of stationing military troops in coast defenses has proved so successful that the war department has decided to make permanent arrangements for this use of the state soldiers.

Twin companies are to be organized in the militia to supplement the regulars and will be assigned to state batteries at the points which they will be expected to defend in the event of war.

Assistant Secretary of War Oliver says: "Business men will not hesitate to enlist in the militia when they understand that in the event of war they will be assigned to posts near to their homes."

Burglars broke into the postoffice at South San Francisco at an early hour Tuesday morning and secured \$1,800 in stamps and money. The robbers escaped.

As near as can be ascertained it was at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning that the daring crime was committed. The postoffice safe was blown open with dynamite.

RULING FAVORS SULPHURED FRUIT

GOVERNMENT DECISION PER-
MITS USE OF A CERTAIN PER-
CENTAGE OF SULPHUR.

This Matter Is of Intense Im-
portance to California and Especially
to Santa Clara Valley.

The question of using sulphur in the curing of fruits has created an intense interest in this valley, as the success of the dried fruit industry is dependent upon the action of the government in enforcing the pure-food law. This interest is general throughout the state and in addition to the meeting held in San Francisco to protest against arbitrary action by the government, protests have been sent to Washington from all parts of the state.

The effect of this agitation is shown in a decision just issued from the department of agriculture. This sulphuring of fruit, and on this point it is specified that sulphur dioxide may reach 350 milligrams per liter in wines, or 350 milligrams per kilogram in other food products of which not over 70 milligrams is in a free state. Foods put up in 1907 may contain one-tenth of 1 per cent sodium benzoate, or benzoic acid equivalent thereto.

The tablets must bear a statement that the preservatives named are used. Dyes may not be used to conceal the inferiority of a product, but, pending announcement of the results of investigations under way, certain coal tar dyes made for use in foods and guaranteed by the manufacturer may be used in foods.

The department believes that this decision will not injuriously affect even the small packers in California.

The purpose of the pure-food law is not to injure any legitimate industry, and as the use of sulphur in curing fruits is not only harmless, but is of direct benefit in preserving the fruit in a fit condition for use, doubtless the department of agriculture will make such further regulations as will safeguard one of California's greatest industries.

Coerced Optimism.

Once in a while you meet a chap who has to be forced against his will into being goodnatured. Sounds paradoxical, eh? But it's true though.

There is a fellow, and his name is Bill, who came to California a few years ago with his mind fully made up to be unhappy. He had "been everywhere"; starved out of New England, white-capped out of Indiana, blown out of Chicago, cycloned and blizzarded out of Illinois, chilled, fevered and malarial out of Arkansas, drouthed and grasshoppered out of Kansas and Nebraska, striked and rioted out of Colorado; couldn't stand the cold in Montana nor the heat in Washington, nor the everlasting rain in Oregon, and so he came to California. But he wasn't looking for happiness—just trying to find the spot where the least misery was. Said he fully expected to be shook to pieces by an earthquake or eaten alive by wild Chinamen or have a tidal wave come up out of the seas especially to get him. Said he was born unlucky and the only reason he could imagine for his still being alive was the probability that he had not yet received all of the calamity that was coming to him!

Then he came into the Santa Clara valley and bought a ranch near Mountain View. "Only temporary," he said when we asked him about it. "Don't imagine we'll stay here long; never stayed anywhere very long yet; something will happen sure, in a little while to chase us out o' here; you mind what I tell you! There ain't no such thing as happiness in this world, nohow. If the next world ain't a mighty big improvement on this'n, why it ain't much to be a strivin' for," Bill said. Met Bill coming into town last week in a brand new automobile. "Hey there, Bill!" we said. "Isn't this getting a little bit sporty for a man born to trouble as the sparks fly upward? You act like you were enjoying life."

"Course I'm enjoying life; like to know why I shouldn't? Prunes 4 cents, family all cured up from fevers and things they caught back east, kids going through high school like wildfire and one chap enterin' Stanford this fall; don't owe nobody nothin' and another little native son come last week—I wouldn't take ten thousand for—who wouldn't be happy?"

"Then you are not striving for that other world so much these days, eh, Bill?"

"Strivin' for nothin'! This here world's good enough for me for a mighty long time. Say! get onto

CHIEF OF POLICE HELD FOR HEARING

HE WILL BE ARRAIGNED BE-
FORE JUSTICE CHARLES ON
TUESDAY FORENOON.

Claims That the Matter Is Due to
the Dirty Politics at the County
Seat—His Daughter Prostrated.

T. W. Carroll, chief of police of San Jose, appeared before Justice S. W. Charles to be arraigned on the warrant issued Tuesday at the request of Charles Henley, charging Chief Carroll with felonious assault. The defendant was accompanied by his attorney, H. A. Gabriel, and the hearing was set for next Tuesday at 10 o'clock before Judge Charles.

Constable John Grider arrested the chief in San Jose Tuesday and he gave bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance today. Bail in the same amount was given for his appearance next Tuesday.

Mr. Carroll said that he considered the matter purely a private affair, as it concerned a member of his family. He stated that nothing would have been done in the matter were it not for the "dirty politics" that exist in San Jose. He considered the arrest a piece of spite work. He further said that he was sorry the affair had been made public, as the publicity has greatly agitated his daughter and fears are entertained that her mind may be affected.

Mr. Henley is a vaudeville singer and his home has been in Sacramento. Friends and relatives will be present when the case comes up to assist him in prosecuting his assailant.

Fast Teams at Palo Alto Sunday.

The Palo Alto Nationals will play the Yosemite ball team of San Jose next Sunday. This will make the second of a series of three games. The Yosemite won the first game by a score of 12 to 4 and is considered one of the fastest amateur ball teams in the Santa Clara valley, having won twelve straight games this season. Yount and Whiffing will be the battery for Palo Alto, while Rudolph and Zeimer will fill the position for the Yosemite. This will no doubt be one of the hardest fought games seen on the Palo Alto diamond as both teams are determined to win.

Mayfield Firemen Win.

The Mayfield firemen won a decisive victory over the Bellingham boys of San Francisco, by a score of 2 to 6. The features of the game were the heavy stick work of the Mayfield boys, there being four three-base hits and two two-base hits made in the seventh inning, bringing in seven tallies. Tony Mesa and Joe Saazar constituted the Mayfield battery, and Jackson and Renfro the Bellinghams.

Forman Defeats Champion.

George Kuppenheimer, the champion bowler of the east, was defeated at Hollister Sunday by O. J. Forman, who has bowled frequently in Palo Alto. The score in five games was 943 to 940. Forman made the highest single score, 256. The score was as follows:

Forman—181, 256, 142, 181, 183—943.
Kuppenheimer—202, 202, 188, 166, 182—940.

Professor Wins.

Professor R. E. Allardice of Stanford University defeated A. W. Spilvalo of the Claremont Country Club in the final round of the competition for the Del Monte golf cup for men Wednesday and captured the handsome trophy presented by the Pacific Improvement Company. The professor received three strokes from his opponent and beat him by the large margin of 10 up and 1 to play. The round was over 36 holes, 18 being played in the morning and 18 in the afternoon. Professor Allardice obtained a lead of 6 in the morning's play and increased it in the afternoon. The trophy for the runnerup goes to Spilvalo. The contestants and their qualifying scores were as follows: Douglass Grant, 161; Dr. R. E. Baker, 171; R. M. Loesser, 192; Admiral Trilley, 195; Dr. S. L. Caldwell, 197; J. S. Carroll, 211; A. W. Spilvalo, 213; R. E. Allardice, 225. In the first match round Grant beat Caldwell, 5 up, 4 to play; Spilvalo beat Loesser, 2 up, 1 to play; Baker defeated Carroll, 8 up, 6 to play, and Allardice won, 8 up, 6 to play, from Admiral Trilley.

For yourself and don't be so sourballed all the time! You fellows that are all the time awlin' and lookin' for trouble make be tired." Bill said.—Mountain View Leader.

NEW BRIDGE IS ABOUT FINISHED

MAIN ARCH COMPLETED AND
BRIDGE WILL BE OPEN FOR
TRAVEL IN TWO WEEKS.

This Will Give Easy Access to the
Section North of Palo Alto
and to Points on the Bay.

Contractor Williams has completed the main arch of the Pope street bridge. The arch is of solid concrete and is a most substantial piece of work. The abutments and wings remain to be constructed, but these will be finished and the bridge will be opened in about two weeks. This bridge is one of the most substantial in this part of the county and is the kind of work that is built for permanency. Supervisor Mitchell and County Surveyor McMillan both deserve credit for the manner in which the contract was arranged and is being carried out. Mr. Williams bid much lower than other contractors, but has given thorough, honest work.

With the opening of this bridge North Palo Alto will be brought into direct connection with Palo Alto and the property across the creek will doubtless be in demand.

When the bridge at the extension of University avenue leading to Woodland Place is constructed (as it probably will be this year) still better facilities will be afforded and a direct route will be opened to Cooley's Landing and the site of the Dumbarton bridge.

BLOCK RESERVED FOR PARK PLACED ON THE MARKET

Years ago, when J. F. Parkinson platted the Alba Park addition to Palo Alto, he reserved one block of land for a future park. Later the addition passed from Mr. Parkinson's ownership and for the past two and a half years has been in the possession of the Co-operative Land & Trust Company. This company also held this block for park purposes and recently offered it to the town for \$9,000.

The block covers with the Manzanita Hall property and is but one block from the Harker School and one block from the new high school site. There is not a more attractive single block of land in Palo Alto. On it there are thirty-one live oaks, pepper and eucalyptus trees, poplars and orchard trees.

The land will be sold entire or in villa sites. One who would like an ideal home place could not find a more desirable location.

Death of Mrs. Casey.

Mrs. Margaret Casey, wife of Dennis Casey and mother of T. A. Casey, passed peacefully to her final rest last Tuesday after a protracted illness at the family home in Menlo Park. The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 70 years. She came to Pittsburg in her youth and married Mr. Casey. Had she lived until next September they would have been fifty years married. The couple came to San Francisco twenty-eight years ago, but most of that time was spent in Menlo Park. The funeral took place Thursday morning from the Catholic Church and the interment was at Holy Cross cemetery.

Building Mayfield Home.

Charles L. Buckman, of Palo Alto, has begun the erection of a bungalow on his property opposite the brewery on Lincoln street. A continuation of Second street between his property and the Tilhou place has been surveyed and will be opened from Lincoln to Cambridge street. This will speedily become a much traveled thoroughfare.

How to Live Well.

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation. Let your heart feel for the distress and afflictions of everyone, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse, remembering always the estimation of the widow's mite; that it is not everyone that asketh that deserveth charity; all, however, are worthy of the inquiry or the deserving may suffer. Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain, genteel dress is more admired, and obtain more credit, than lace and embroidery, in the eye of the judicious and sensible.—George Washington, in a letter to his nephew, 1783.

The above letter of advice, written by George Washington in 1783, is as applicable to the present time as when written.

Lincoln's Way.

William T. Stead was talking in New York about the world's governments.

"There is some truth in the saying," he concluded, "that nations have the governments they deserve. Good government is impossible without unselfish work, without self-sacrifice on the part of the citizens. 'What governments need are citizens of the Lincoln stamp.'"

"Lincoln at the commencement of the awful war that you are soon to commemorate, was much abused by one of his generals, a Pennsylvanian. He was even openly insulted by this man."

"In his splendid way he put up with that mistreatment imperturbably. But when the thing kept on and on, growing more and more flagrant, his friends remonstrated with him. They told him he was suffering more than was reasonable or right."

"But Lincoln only smiled his odd, sad, humorous smile."

"I'll hold General —'s horse for him," he said, 'if he will only bring us success.'"

Rights of the Public.

Some surprise has been expressed that the United States labor commissioner, Hon. Charles P. Neill, should come to California to investigate and endeavor to compose the telegraphers' strike, when no attention was paid by the national authorities to the San Francisco car strike. The telegraphers' strike interferes with interstate commerce, and threatens to greatly embarrass business throughout the country by becoming general, whereas the car strike is purely local. It is Commissioner Neill's duty to investigate strikes and labor conditions everywhere, and if he can restore industrial peace to any locality or any branch of industry he will perform a valuable public service. His interference in the telegraphers' strike is fully justified, for he represents the public interests at large, which are likely to suffer in case of a prolonged and general conflict between the telegraph companies and their employees.

The theory that the strike only concerns the telegraph corporations and the operators is a narrow and mistaken one. It concerns everybody, because it threatens widespread loss and inconvenience. The time has passed when public service corporations can claim an exclusive right to manage their own affairs. The political power has conferred upon them certain rights and privileges to better enable them to serve the public. In return the companies must submit to a measure of control and regulation. They are not at liberty to suspend their functions without adequate reason. The public cannot allow its interests to be jeopardized for purely selfish reasons, nor permit itself to be treated as a mere outsider in controversies which touch trade and industry at vital points.—Oakland Tribune.

Plumbers Settle Strike.

San Jose, July 15.—After a cessation of business for two weeks, the differences existing between the master plumbers' association and plumbers' and tinners' unions have been amicably settled. The men will hereafter receive 50 cents per day increase over last year's schedule. This means that the plumbers will receive \$5 per day and the tinners \$4.50.

Both factions are satisfied with the arrangements made and the men will report at their respective shops this morning ready for work.

The laundry workers are still standing firm in their fight. They are buoyed up with hope that the steps taken by the building and federated trades councils will prove a winner. Arrangements are now being made towards the speedy establishment of a laundry owned and conducted by union labor.

Increased Assessment Values.

The assessed valuation of property in San Mateo county has increased over \$4,000,000 over last year, from \$19,025,010 to \$23,496,260. Every portion of the country shows an increase, but by far the largest is on the bay side. The first township in which is located South San Francisco, shows an increase of a million and a quarter. The second township, in which is located San Mateo, shows a gain of a million and a third, while the third township, in which Redwood City is included, shows an equal advance. An increase of nearly 33 1-3 per cent is registered by San Mateo, outdistancing the rest of the county by 10 per cent. The general increase is over 23 per cent.

Memory bells are toys given by the Japanese youths to their sweethearts. They are constructed of slips of glass so delicately poised that the least vibration sets them jingling. The delicate tinkling serves to remind their owner of the giver; hence the pretty fanciful name.